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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES 18 LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREAS-

NOTICE TO PETERSBURG SUBSCRIBERS.

T. G. HUNT & CO., 109 SYCAMORE STREET, SEURG, VA., ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FROM THIS DATE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE IN PETERS-RUEG AND VICINITY FOR THE RICHMOND TIMES, AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECRIVE SUBSCRIP-TIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS AND TO COLLECT FOR SAME AT REGULAR RATE:

THE TIMES COMPANY. April 17, 1892.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY,

Captain Richard Brooke died .- The city Democratic committee met .-- Young Men's Christian Association secretary's report issued. were married.—Case of John T. Davis begun in the hustings court,—Chamber of Commerce bids opened.

VIRGINIA. President and Mrs. Harrison are at Old Point. - Miss Margaret Maupin, of Porstmouth is dead .- The ninety-seventh annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church will assemble in Danville to-day. The Hampton Fire Department cole) rated its organization Monday .- The suit of Romaine Brothers against the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company is being tried in Petersburg .- The people of Burkeville want Governor McKinney for United States senator.

The appropriation bills were further discussed by both houses of Congress yesterday .- The Mississippi river in Missouri and in many places down to the guif has overflowed its banks, causing great damage.—The Methodist Conference at Omaha yesterday protested against "negro outrages" in the South .-It is rumored that a vessel with 2:0 passengers has foundered in the Caspian sea. -A clergyman is on trial in England for eriminal assault .- A damage suit for \$5,339.70 has been decided against Ignatius Donnelly. --Three negroes were lynched in Alabama Mon-

day for a brutal assault on a white woman.

Sunpay last was the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Baltimore Sun, a paper which is one of the greatest successes that the world of journalism has ever known. It truly remarks that the changes which have taken place in Baltimore, the United States and the world since it started seem, when recalled to mind. like a tale of the Arabian Nights. For instance. it says that the trade of Baltimore was almost dependent on the clipper ships and the Conestoga wagons. Texas and California were a portion of the republic of Mexico. The city of Baltimore had not attained a fifth of its present size, and far less than that proportion of its present wealth. In that day of infrequent mails, widely separated postoffices and slow communication the daily paper was confined almost exclusively to the cities. To-day the Sun is laid upon the breakfast tables of subscribers living a hundred miles from Baltimore whilst it is still damp from the press, and all day long it is speeding over railroads to subscribers whom it does not reach until night or the next day. In a word, the Sun has kept even progress with the country, and when that is said nothing more can be said in its praise.

Ox Sunday last the Danville Register celebrated its seventh birthday, and during its brief existence it has grown from a small afternoon paper to a bright, newsy morning yournal brimful of interesting reading matter and live, able editorials. Of its record for the past seven years it says editorially:

"It has never failed to meet a business obligation. Has never land a piece of its paper to go to protest. Has never failed to pay its printers at the end of the week. Has never asked a favor. Has never been under obliga-tion to any man which could in any way em-barrass it in the free and independent expression of its opinion. Has never done any man an intentional injustice, and has never dean intentional injustice, and has never de-nied friend or foe a hearing through its columns when the paper had furnished the ground of complaint. Has never expressed a sentiment that it did not believe to be right."

THE Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has just decided that a citizen has the right to remove an obstruction from the sidewalk, even if that obstruction consists of a live electric wire. Notwithstonding that decision, however, it's dollars to doughnuts that the citizen of Massachusetts who come across live electric wires on the sidewalks will give them a very wide berth.

Ove of the favorite bugaboos used by the Hillites to influence the State Convention is that Cleveland, if nominated, cannot carry Virginia or North Carolina, Even if Mr. Cleveland were not the decided favorite of these States this is a silly argument. The Force bill will take care that every Southern State goes for the Democratic nominee, no matter who he may be.

Two new journalistic ventures have launched forth in Virginia during the past week. One the Sun at Newport News and the other the old Patriot Herald of Wytheville, an old Republican paper revived for the presidential

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

The Georgia Hillites have, it is stated , placed over their headquarters in Atlanta the motto "Measures, Not Men." This may all sound very well, but is it up to the practices which the Hill men have invariably indulged

When in November, 1800, the telegraph announced that the Democracy had swept the country like a cyclone on account of the universal opposition to the McKinley bill, the Democratic party throughout the Union were united, as one men, upon the issue of Tariff Reform, and by common consent Hon. Grover Cleveland was accepted as the logical candidate of the party upon that issue, because he had been more prominently identified with Tariff Reform than any other of the leading men of the Democracy. True Tariff Reform had from time immemorial been a Democratic principle, but year after year, and election after election passed by without any decided stand being taken, the party evidently being afraid to agitate the subject lest it should lose popularity by arraying against it the protective element of the country. It was not until Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, with characteristic courage of his convictions, first fearlessly advanced the reform standard to the front that the party openly arrayed itself on that line, and though beaten in 1888 through the ignorance of the people, yet two years later, after the seed sown by the campaign of edu-cation inaugurated by President Cleveland had brought forth its good fruit, the principle won everywhere, and the elections converted a bitter radical Force-bill Congress, Republican in both branches, into a House two-thirds Democratic, and a Senate only Republican by a meagre majority which the elections could not touch.

This recognition of Tariff Reform as the great and leading issue of the Democratic party in '92, with Grover Cleveland as the THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL logical candidate for President upon that THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMissue, remained unbroken for many months, and would have continued unbroken until after the approaching election, had not the harmony and unity of the party been broken by the ambition of one man, who imagined that he could, through his personal popularity alone, change the condition of affairs and get himself nominated by the Democratic party. He set to work with a vim. "To the victors belong the spoils" was his only motto, his only idea, Indeed he refused to commit himself to any principle, or to express himself on any of the issues before the country, and relied for success only by making the spoils the fuel to furnish steam for his machine. To this end he promised dazzling place and position to every one who would help him, and through the desire of gain and greed for place with which he inspired his adherents, he succeeded in getting up a very respectable following, who, unmindful of principle, and carried away only by hope of reward in case of success, at one time threatened to throw the party into confusion, and produce chaos where harmony had once reigned.

This is the faction which now boasts that they are in favor of "Measures, not Men." But who are they who are really entitled to make that boast? Only the friends of the man who is always ready to sacrifice his ambition to his sense of right, and who always places principle above all things else-Grover Cleveland. His friends do not support him because he is Cleveland, nor because he is as great as his party-that neither he nor any other man can be-but because he is the greatest living exponent of the principles of that party, and because in him they know those principles will ever be honestly asserted and fearlessly championed. This is the cosition of the friends of Grover Cleveland. and it is fortunate that they compose the vast majority of their party-in fact, are now their party, while the spoilsmen are but a faction. They, and they alone, have a right to march under the banner "Principles, not

THE RIGHT KIND OF FREE SILVER. As free silver is desired by a possible majority of the Democratic voters of Virginia, it is well to consider what kind of free silver is really desirable, and what should meet the requirements of those who look for relief from the increase of the currency.

It certainly is not the desire of any material number of our Virginia Democrats to resume the free coinage of our present silver dollars merely to help the mine-owners of the West to get an exorbitant price for their product. Our people do not care whether there are more or less than 412 grains of silver in a dollar or not. What they want is more money, and that good money. The contention of THE TIMES has always been that any interference of the Government in the amount of coinage which the people want is improper.

The demand that some make that we should have \$50 currency per capita is illogical. Why not \$40? Why not \$60? Why not \$100? Money should be left free to the laws of trade and finance, which are beyond the control of legislation except to be hampered and injured by injudicious laws. We insist that the coinage of silver should be as free as the coinage of gold, and we also insist that as gold is now and has been for generations the standard of the commercial and industrial world. and especially the standard of America, that enough silver should be put in a silver dollar to make it of full, equal intrinsic value with the gold dollar, and that the Government should so fix the ratio as to as nearly as pos-

sible approximate this result. In this connection we call attention to an interesting article in another column on this subject, and also to the silver plank in the platform of the Minnesota Democrats and some comments thereon made by THE TIMES

in its issue of April 2d. "The Democrats of Minnesota have given

"The Democrats of Minnesota have given utterance to the soundest principle of finance in their views on the comage of silver in their platform just adopted. They say:

"We hold, in accordance with the traditional policy of our party, to the use of both gold and silver, and that the sole coinage function of the Government is to examine the relative values of the metals of coinage as established by the world, and if there has been a sufficient fluctuation in the value of either to make the existing ratios unequal, then to readjust ratios so that the number of grains of either metal in the unit of coinage, the dollar, shall be equivalent in value, and then to permit the free, unrestricted comage of both metals. We join the Democracy of New York in demand-ing the repeal of the Sherman Silver Coinage We condemn that act as an attempt to distract the friends of honest bimetallism and denounce it as calculated to debase our currency, contract the circulating medium and wreck the confidence and safety of the

The function of the Government is only to coin, in such ratio of value as may wisely be established, all the gold and salver that is

brought by the citizens. The Government has, prima facie, no right to interfere with the unlimited coinage or either gold or silver, and the real trouble now is, not the question of unlimited coinage of silver—that all Democrats will agree upon -but what amount of metal shall be put into a silver dollar to make it a real dollar in in-

"The advocates of the Bland dollar say that free coinage of the present dollar will raise the value of silver so as to make sixteen

gold shall be concurrently begun by a sufficient number of other nations to make a general and not a local market for silver for coinage

"This is the real controversy between the two sides of the great silver question.

"The Virginia Democratic Convention could not do better than to adopt the Minnesota platform as its own on the silver ques-tion."

INSTRUCTED AGAINT INSTRUCTION. The friends of Mr. Hill will persist in asserting and claiming that the delegates to the convention favorable to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland are for Cleveland first, last and all the time, This is not so. They are for Cleveland first choice, and are in favor of the convention passing a resolution indorsing the ex-President, but they are also in favor of the delegates to the National Convention being uninstructed and untrammeled so that when they arrive at Chicago, and can see, on the

The Cleveland Club of this city, have from the first, strenuously combated the report that they were in favor of binding the delegates by iron-clad instructions. In the first address of the club is-ued March 26th last the following announcement was made:

The object of the club is to bring to-gether for the purpose of united work those Democrats whose first choice for President is Grover Cleveland, but who are opposed to edged or instructed in favor of any candi-

Notwithstanding this positive announcement, however, reports of the club's being in favor of an instructed delegation were still industriously circulated, making it necessary for the club to reiterate its first statement. Consequently on May 6th instant, at a regular meeting of the club, the following resolution was adopted:

'Re it Resolved, That while our first choice for President is Grover Cleveland, yet the delegates nominated by this club are hereby instructed that it is the positive wish of this club that they will vote in the State Convention against instructing or pledging the delegate. gates to Chicago in favor of any candidate, but that they will vote for delegates who will exercise their best judgment under the cir-cumstances then and there surrounding them in selecting a presidential candidate."

Certainly this should have been sufficient to have set the matter permanently at rest, yet the Hill men, hoping to make proselytes among those delegates who are favorable to Cleveland but opposed to instructions, have position of the Cleveland Club of this city in particular and the Cleveland delegates in general. The above resolution positively and emphatically expresses the position of the club, and we doubt not of the large majority of the delegations to the convention favorable to Mr. Cleveland as first choice. It is to be hoped that no one will be deceived by any reports to the contrary.

THE CLEVELAND DELEGATES.

When the delegates to the convention arrive in the city they will find the headquarters of the friends of Grover Cleveland at the Theatre, Seventh and Broad, one square from the Armory Hall, where the State Convention will meet on to-morrow at 12 M. All delegates will be welcomed there. Those friendly to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland as President who have reached the city will hold a conference at the Theatre to-night at 8 o'clock; the object being to bring together from all portions of the State those delegates favorable to him, for the purpose of intercourse and interchange of views.

STRAWS show how the wind blows and disappear. rats will desert a sinking ship. The Chi ago Times is edited by ex-Mayor Carter Harr son, who is a politician of the Hill stripe, being a firm believer in the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils, and that it is therefore necessary to be always on the winning side. He has, up to a late period, been emphatically opposed to Cleveland, and in favor of the field against him. Since the recent declarations for the ex-President in the Northwest, and realizing on which side his bread is buttered if he wants to be "in it," Mr. Harrison has changed his tack, and has now come out as strongly for Mr. Cleveland as he was formerly opposed to him. In a recent issue of his paper he says: Though the idea of a Western candidate was urged with all the argument that could be advanced in its favor, the Democracy of the Mississippi valley appears to be strongly inclined to indorse the candidacy of Grover Cleveland. The evidences are numerous. Indiana and Illinois have both subordinated possible candidates of their own States to the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland, Wisconsin and Michigan, Missouri and Minnessota have given outspoken expression of preference for the ex-President, and seems sufficiently manifest to the ordinary observer that if circumstances should compel Iowa to abandon the support of Mr. Boies its vote is likely to go to Cleveland."

THOUGHTS ON SILVER.

Why, Notwithstanding Free Coinnge, Gold and Silver Have Varied in Ratio. [For the Times.]

Gold and silver are naturally objects of desire from their beauty, permanence, workability, incorosibility, scarcity and small bulk and for ages before their use as money they were used for personal advrnment, and it was only after man had made some advance in civilization that gold and silver were used in barter. Their use as coins must have been much subsequent to their use as barter. because even rude comage implies considera-

We learn on good authority that silver and gold were equally valued in remote antiquity, and that perhaps silver was the more valua-

and that perhaps silver was the more valuable. This seems hardly credible to our modern ears, when gold had become a mighty fetich, but a little consideration will civest the fact of all wonder.

In the free or pure state gold is found widely distributed the world over, while silver is rarely and never in quantity found except as mineral. The rudest means sufficed to procure from river beds grains of beautiful, lustrous gold and the humblest peasent might not unfrequently deck his bride or daughter with necklace, bracelet or anklet. daughter with necklace, bracelet or anklet. Gold was relatively abundant and, being used for the adornment of the ignoble, it was re-latively disesteemed. Silver, on the contrary, existing as mineral, was scarce costly, and beyond the reach of the poor, and being used slogether by the wealthy was highly esteemed, and though intrinsically inferior was valued equally with if not higher than

In course of time the art of metallurgy. which teaches how to separate metal from its matrix, unlocked the ores which held silver in their rigid embrace, and silver became more abundant. The silver mines of Attica were the backbone of the finance of Athens, were the backbone of the hnance of Athens, and delayed her ruin for many a day. Later the silver mines of Spain became noted, and were held by Rome in highest estimation. Meanwhile the supply of gold was declining by the exhaustion of gold-bearing streams and was becoming dearer, and as metallurgy was steadily creasing the supply of silver and silver was becoming the supply of silver and silver was becoming cheaper, the two metals parted company till from being equally valued, gold was, in the time of Herodotus, valued in Greece thirteen fold more than silver, and later in Rome at ten, then eleven and finally twelve-fold more than silver.

As early as the seventh century B. C. gold and silver were freely comed and there was no demonetization of silver, yet notwithstandraise the value of silver so as to make sixteen of silver worth one ounce of gold. The opponents of this view vehemently deny the statement and insist that either more silver must be put in the silver dollar or that the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold. The opponents of this view vehemently deny that declined to ottent the value of gold when Herodotus while the coinage of silver at the existing ratio with the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold. The opponents of this view vehemently deny that declined to ottent the value of gold when Herodotus while the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold. The opponents of this view vehemently deny that declined to ottent the value of gold when Herodotus while the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold. The opponents of this view vehemently deny that declined to ottent the value of gold when Herodotus while the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold. The opponents of this vehement in the value of gold when Herodotus when the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold when Herodotus when the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold when Herodotus when the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold when Herodotus when the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold when Herodotus when the coinage of silver worth one ounce of gold when

depreciation. Monetization, though it could not check, did not, of course, cause depreciation. What then did? It was evidently owing to the increasing supply of silver which metallurgy threw upon the market, and by rendering it less scarce rendered it less valuable. At first silver, without the reach of the poor, had been excessively valued; within

poor, had been excessively valued: within reach of the poor, it became common, and therefore, lost estimation or value and mone-tization in the face of increased supply could by no means prevent, however it might re-

tard depreciation.

About the time of the discovery of America About the time of the discovery of America the ratio was one of gold for ten of silver. Thereafter both gold and silver were poured into Europe, but silver so vastly preponderated it could not hold its own and finally declined to the ratio of one of gold to fifteen and one half of silver. The mines of Potosi, in Bolivia, were so enormously productive they supplied the world with \$1.60,000,000 of silver from 1545 to 1800, and, the mines of Mexico supplied about \$2.000,000,000 for the three centuries succeeding 1547. Dur-

for the three centuries succeeding 1547. Dur-ing these centuries silver was nowhere de they arrive at Chicago, and can see, on the spot exactly what the situation is they can be at liberty to vote as their good judgment dictates.

In these centuries siver was houseled the monetized, and yet as stated, it depreciated till 15% ounces of silver were required to purchase 1 ounce of gold. Monetization could not save silver, because the world would only tates. receive 15% ounces of silver as the equivalent of 1 ounce of gold, and legislation simply ognized this fact when it made this ratio

iver appreciated after the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and but for the exhaustion of their mines, the world might now be witness of the ratio, so long prevalent, of ten for one.

In 1859 the silver mines of the United States were discovered, and in thirty years to date they have produced about as much silver as Potosi did in three centuries, and it is not as rotes; that the depreciatory effects of the Colorado silver floods were similar to the effects of the silver floods of Potosi and Mexico. The effect was necessarily the same. onetization or demonetization. It is claimed, however, that the silver neces-

sities of our vastly-increased populations would but for demonstration have prevented material depreciation. Let us see. Popula-tion in 1800 was much greater than in 1500, yet the greater needs of 1800 did not prevent de-preciation from 10 in 1500 to 15½ in 1800; and if the needs of increased population in 1800. did not prevent depreciation, neither should the needs of increased population in 1850, especially in the face of increased supply present and prospective, prevent depreciation As civilization advances there is relatively less instead of more need of metallic currency.

money must be real, whether cattle, skirs, metals, or what not, for there is no credit and no faith in promises to pay, and even in many civilized countries at this late day paper noney meets with poor acceptance; people require the actual coins. But in Great Britain and its offshoots all forms of promises to pay, acceptances, bills of ex-change and bank notes are so popular that metallic currency is comparatively little needed and little used. This means that comcontinued to circulate false rumors as to the | pared with former times little metallic money is needed, and that, therefore, a smaller relative supply of silver now must exert a similar depreciating effect as a larger relative supply formerly.

From past experience it would seem that the value of gold and silver depends almost wholly on supply and demand and little upon monetization and demonetization. Silupon monetization and demonetization. Su-ver and gold are used for coins for their beau-tiful and valuable qualities and not because they are legally monetized. Monetization is simply recognition of a previously-existing fact and would both be used though ever so much demonetized, hence it is that mone-tization because the sales of tization has so little effect upon the value of

All the clamor and anxiety about monetization and demonetization are therefore mostly vain, fruitless and hurtful. The world desires and needs both gold and silver coins and will have them though all earth's parliaments should anothematize them, but will have simply recognizing existing fact, but prescribed mainly by selfish if not sordid con-

When legislation can regulate the flow of the tides it can regulate the flow of values. As common sense has prevented it from at-tempting the first, common sense should prevent it from attempting the latter, and only evils now environing metallic currency

THE 'VARSITY AND W. AND LEE.

Umpire Harper Makes His Statement of the Recent Game.

To the Editor Richmond Times: Having read the accounts of what Umpire Scott and Captain Smith, of the University of Virginia term an unfair decision in Lynchburg papers and similar accounts in Tas a full account of which appeared in yester.

The case was continued until burg papers and similar accounts in Taa Tixes, I ask space to correct those accounts and state my position. I umpired the game without partiality and according to the official rules. After a runner was put out at home-base toward the close of the game sn objection, which was without grounds, was made to my decision. At the request of Coacher Metjuire, I called "time" and shortly after called you. I walk-ed to the pitcher's box and told Captain Smith, of University of Virginia, and several players of both teams that they were allowed players of both teams that they were aboved also rierly.

one means, according to the rules, to resume play, and unless the game proceeded I would fined \$z.50. declare it for ieited to Washington and Lee. I received no answer from the University of Virgain men. Washington and Lee men were in their positions, and although no bataman trock his position, the half was onto a process. took his position, the ball was put in play, and at the expiration of one minute and play, and at the expiration of one minute and play, and at the expiration of one minute and play are security. I declared the game for each to Washington and Lee by the score of T to 0. I gave I mpice Scott his indicator which I had used during the game, and was on the ground for about five minutes after giving my ecision. My decision at home base was up and I herewith give my authority for declar-ing the game forfeited: Rule 20, A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor the club not in fault at the request of club in the following case: Section 3. If after play has been suspended by the umpire one side refuses or falls to resume playing within we minute after the umpire has called play, Very truly, E. S. Hauren. Very truly, E. S. Washington and Lee University,

EVANGELIST WILLIAMS.

This Wonderful Preacher Again in Rich-

mond-Work He Has Done. Evangelist M. B. Williams, of Atlanta, Ga who during the past winter held services in this city for several weeks in the Second Baptist church and at Union Station, arrived here last evening and stopped at the residence of State Secretary H. O. Williams, of the Young Men's Christian Association on south Fifth street, Mr. Williams has just come from Tazewell Courthouse, where he has been eminently successful. He told me that for nine days he preached there the Gospel three times a day and had 220 conversions. The people came from a distance as far as eighty-live miles to hear him. All the stores and offices at Taze-well were closed three times daily while the

meetings were going on.

Mr. Williams will leave to-day for Petersburs, where his tent has been constructed and where he will hold meetings for a fortnight. From Petersburg he will go to Hampton, where his family are going to join him. After ending his services in that place he will go North for awhile to take a much-needed rest in New York State, where he will give a number of him. lectures. From Norfolk he will go to Chicago, where he will pitch his tent in connection with Mr. Moody's school. He expects to stay three months in Chicago and will then return to this city, where he will hold tent meetings for the poor next fall.

When Mr. Williams left here last 'spring he

went to Wisconsin for a number of weeks and from there to Ashtabula, Onio. After closing up at that place he went to Tazewell Court-

The Senatorship.

Governor McKinney returned last evening from Washington, where he had been attend-ing the funeral of United States Senator Barbour. It is generally expected that the Gov-ernor will to-day appoint a successor to the lamented Senator, but who will be the lucky one, of course, no one knows except the Gov. ernor himself. Yesterday's mail for Governor McKinney brought about thirty different recommendations of persons for the senatorial seat, which comprised the following names: General Fitz Lee, Thomas S. Martin, K. C. Murray, ex-Judge Waller R. Staples, General

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT,

The Perfidy of Some Women is Demonstrated by the Cases Before His Honor

Yesterday was a great day for Justice John. As the distinguished distributor of equity came upon the bench and glanced first over came upon the bench and glanced first over the three sheets of foolscap paper, which contained the docket, and then out upon the vast crowd that had assembled in the sawdust arena, his heart flopped up and down like a churn dasher and a smile played upon his Shakespearian countenance like a merry sunbeam through a crack in the wall. He looked as happy as Green B. Morris after the Brookly handicap and took his seat with the air of John Clarkson entering the pitcher's box. It has been said that money was the root of all eyil, but it is a fact that a contentious woman is the cause of more wickedness in this court than a combine of all the other ains in the category. One only has to attend a few performances in this temple of justice to understand the wisdom of the wise man who said it is better to dwell in a corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman

the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house, or to dwell in a wilderness than with a contentious and angry woman. Of course it is not always necessary to attend a scene in the court to appreciate the truth-fulness of these remarks, for judging from the testimony of some of the witnesses they

have learned it well at home.

Yesterday morning's docket was the longest the court ever enjoyed, more than half of which was made up of rows the resultsof female fickleness and fussing, and yet there are those who think that woman's rights should ound in the land. As a result of this female contingent there was a great deal of back talk, which, together with the filuminating oratory of several legal lights relative to the goodness and virtue of the unfortunate sin-ners lengthoned out the proceedings to long after the usual time for the sergeant to anunce to the gang that court was over and

they could get those dog and goat medals.

The pen was filled with all sorts, sizes and colors of wiesed ones, and mourns, sobs, caths and laughter filled the air, while tears and tobacco juice beaprinked the floor. It is a sorrowful sight to glance over the occupants of the prisoners' pen. Upon a beach you will see sitting next to a black and dirty damsel a pretty young girl who has gone wrong, but in whose dissipated features can et be seen traces of refinement and beauty. In a corner jammed up against a big, black felou a small white boy will be wringing his hands and crying most pitfully for having departed from the paths of victue, and set in the face of all this some people will in while others suffer the keenest heart-

ongs and auguish.
The continued case of Walter Ruffin, the oning man from Petersburg charged with orging the name of G. A. Putz, of that city, to a check on the Petersburg Savings and In-surance Company for \$25, was investigated. The check in question was passed on Levy & Davis by Kuttin, who purchased some goods and received the balance in money. The acand received the balance in money. The ac-insel was represented by Mr. Jones, of Petersburg, and Mr. D. C. Richardson, of this city, while Mr. H. M. Smith, Jr., looked after the interests of the Commonwealth, The Justice said it was his duty to let a jury pass upon the case, and the accused was sent Bail was allowed in the sum of \$1,000,

with Mr. Fittz as surety.

Alexander Spotswood (colored), assaulting and striking Florence Davis and Sarah Lewis on the street. Fined \$10.

Emma Spurlock (colored), disorderly and interfering with Volteeman Saunders in the discharge of his duty. Fined \$5.

Florence Davis and Sarah Lewis (both colored), disorderly in the street. Fined \$2.20.

John Thomas, drunk and disorderly in the

John Thomas, drunk and disorderly in the street. Fined \$5. Also violently resisting Policeman Butler in the discharge of his duty. Sent to the grand jury.

Warner Mayo (colored), carrying concealed weapons. Sent to the grand jury. Also, assaulting and beating his wife. Fined \$16. James Medberry, drunk and trespassing on the cars of the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company. Fined \$2.50.

Matte Hatter colored, cursing and abusing and threatening to assault. Emma Johnson. Sent to jail for thirty days in default of security.

Washington Page (colored), cursing, abus-ing and threatening to strike Emma Page.

Charles Mosley, a vagrant, was discharged, Virgie Cross, charged with being a common prostitute, went to jall in default of \$100 se-Patsey Smith (colored), was sent on to the hustings court for stealing some brass hydrant fixtures from J. C. Andrews.
James H. Jenkins (colored), charged with

obtaining a lot of groceries from W. P. Andrews & Co. Sent to bustings court. J B McGhee was charged with wounding

day's Times. The case was continued until William Christian and George Gibbs, fighting in the bar-room of Walter Jackson. Fined

J. Robinson, drunk, Fined \$2. George Anderson, assaulting and beating unit Thompson. Fined \$10. Jennie Thompson. Fined \$10. Salite Hudnall and Clara Hendley, fighting

Fined \$2.50 each.
Rosa Gray and Nannie Crump, drunk and
disorderly. Fined \$2.50 each.
William Mahone, fighting in the street. . Tyson, assaulting and threatening to

beat J. L. Brooks, Dismissed, A. Marchetti, Paul Albett, Allan Parham, M. Hirshberg, B. Jacobs, Joseph Hutzer, F. Edlick, A. Copeland, M. Overstein and H. Bremer were charged with keeping their places of business open on Sunday. Pand costs and dismissed.

THE CITY MISSION.

Annual Report of the Ladies Interested in the Work of Love.

The amount of money contributed to the City Mission has been smaller than in previous years, and consequently the work has been more laborious. Two thousand families have been cared for by the visitors (seventyfive in number, consisting of ladies who work in and out of season, never being detered by wind or weather from their labor of the field by wind or weather from their labor of love. The whole amount expended during the past year has been \$1,000,000 Of this amount \$7.02 was expended in groceries and 11,500 sick rations distributed. \$50.00 ex-pended in flannel and cotton cloth, the re-manung \$7.00 spent in unitron's wages and in-cidental expenses.

The fee Mission, an important adjunct of the Cite Mission, liatributed the

the City Mission, distributed through its president, Mrs. P. C. Bagby, 27,000 pounds of , thereby greatly alleviating the sufferings

f the sick. Valuable contributions of coats and cloaks Valuable contributions of coats and cloaks were made the Mission by Thaliumer Broa, and other donations of goods from Messrs Milhier, Held, Levy & Davis and Miller & Rhoads were mist acceptable. Generous donations of bread were made during the year by Moesta and Bromm and valuable contributions from R. L. Christian, Tatum, Seay and Held Message Hundley were also received at the Mission House. Forty thousand bushels of coke do-nated by the City Council have been distribu-

ted by tickets.

The sewing-school is in a flourishing condition. Fifty little girls with eight teachers assemble every Saturday at the Mission House, and are not only instructed in sewing but learn useful lessons in neatness and manners. The president and teachers are untiring in their efforts to improve their condition.

The prayer meeting is held every Friday at

the Mission House, and is well attended.

The treasury of the Mission is empty, and without help from the citizens the poor will suffer greatly during the summer months. Already there are whole families sick with

ready there are whose fainties side with measies, whooping cough, etc., and the Mission can give but little help.

Contributions of money, provisions and clothing can be sent to Mrs. A. Y. Stokes. 15 cest Franklin; Mrs. John Addison, 822 Park avenue Mrs. W. J. Lynbam, 413 west Marshali, Mrs. Snelling, 105 north Twenty-ninth, Mrs. Raieigh Colston, 700 cast Franklin, Mrs. I Creer, 810 cast Clay, Miss B. Ellyson, 710 cast Franklin; City Mission House, 105 north Fourteenth street. Fourteenth street.

Concert at Corcoran Hall.

One of the most brilliant and enthusiastic audiences that has ever assembled at Corcoran Hall gathered at that place on last Monday evening to witness the concert given by the Junior Aid Society of Venable-street

Baptist church.
Fart first of the programme consisted of selections (vocal and instrumental), while part second was symbolic of "Ye Gid Folks," and the participants were dressed in the, to be Calonial style. The entertainment was a us, Colonial style. The entertainment was a complete success. After the concert refreshments were served in the lower hall, the proceeds of which were

very gratifying.

Happy

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this:

"We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other oxious parents and

Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, sores broke out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctors said it was caused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore

offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused great itching and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years

Sho Suffered Fearfully

with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the itching and burning censee, and in a few months her head became entir clear of the sore. She is now perfectly well, has no evidence of the humor, and her skin is

Hood's Sarsaparilla I. W. FREDERICK, 311 Glenmore Ave., East

New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. This Testimonial

Is an illustration of what Hood's Sarasparilla is doing for the sick and suffering every day, from Maine to California. In the light of these facts who can say that the work of an

immense concern like ours is not benedeente

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver 104, commission biliouspess, faundico, sick headache, indigustion

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